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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from His Excellency Bishop Gobrial Roric, State Minister at the Ministry of External Relations, on the flagrant American aggression against the Sudan. His Excellency the State Minister requests the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to discuss this matter and to take the necessary measures to ensure the non-recurrence of such criminal acts of aggression.

(Signed) Elfatih M. A. ERWA
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 21 August 1998 from the Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. I wish to inform you that at precisely 7.30 p.m. on Friday, 20 August 1998, my country was subjected to aerial aggression by the United States of America in the form of a rocket attack on the Shafa human and veterinary medicines factory in the industrial district of the city of Khartoum. The attack totally destroyed the installation, injured a number of its employees and terrified the inhabitants of the surrounding residential districts.

2. As you are well aware, the Government of the United States of America declared its responsibility for this iniquitous act of aggression which is a clear and blatant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Member State of the United Nations, and is contrary to international law and practice, the Charter of the United Nations and civilized human behaviour.

3. The site that was attacked was a factory producing medicines for human and veterinary use, wholly owned by the private sector and financed by a number of Sudanese investors and by the Bank of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Its output provides over 50 per cent of the Sudan's requirements in terms of medicines for human use, in particular basic and life-saving medicines, part of its output being exported to several neighbouring countries. A number of foreign officials from various countries of the world, and ambassadors accredited to Khartoum, had visited this factory which was regarded as a model of joint regional investment and funding.

4. The allegations made in statements by the United States to the effect that the factory was owned by Osama bin Laden, and that it produced chemical weapons and poisonous gases used for terrorist purposes, are totally devoid of truth, and the Government of the United States of America has no evidence to support such allegations. The United States Government, which still has diplomatic relations with the Sudan, had not expressed any doubts through diplomatic channels specifically concerning this installation, in spite of its repeated and unfounded accusations against the Sudan. Full information concerning the ownership of this factory and the nature of its output is available, and the Government of the Sudan is fully prepared to provide information to the Council, or to any other body mandated by it for that purpose, and it is also ready to receive a mission from the Council to visit the site, consult the documentation and establish all the various aspects of the facts.

5. The repeated attempts by the Government of the United States of America to implicate the Sudan in cases of international terrorism are not supported by any evidence or proof, and the Government of the United States has not submitted any material evidence in support of these allegations against the Sudan. On the other hand, the Government of the Sudan, confident of the soundness of its well-

established position, entailing the rejection of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and of the perpetrators of terrorism, has persistently asked the United States Government to cooperate with it by submitting any evidence or information to enable the two sides to resolve this issue in a spirit of cooperation and with the required degree of transparency; however, the United States Government has constantly been reluctant to make any serious study of this issue and has continued to make random accusations and allegations and to use them, as circumstances required, to defame the Sudan's reputation, to damage its relations with other States and to attempt to force a break in relations and to impose unjust sanctions on it.

6. It may be considered strange that the Government of the United States, in spite of its numerous allegations against the Sudan and the ongoing communications between the two sides through diplomatic channels, has never previously expressed any doubts or made any accusations concerning this installation, its ownership or the nature of its output in spite of the fact that it was open to its diplomatic mission, or to its representative, to visit the factory and to gather any information concerning it from its owners or from competent government agencies. This factory had been approved by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (the Iraqi sanctions committee) to export medical products to Iraq in the framework of the oil-for-food project.

7. The conduct of the United States in making accusations and uttering denunciations and then imposing sanctions on sovereign countries, without recourse to the institutions of the international community, is a dangerous form of behaviour and a blatant infringement of the principles of the United Nations and its Charter; it drags modern society back to the laws of the jungle governed solely by the logic of force whereby each State is intent on taking the law into its own hands, a situation which will ultimately threaten international peace and security.

8. It is ironic that the United States administration has justified its aggression as an act of self-defence, in which connection it has cited Article 51 of the Charter. The Sudan considers that justification to be naïve, illogical and baseless since it has not committed any action that could be regarded as an attack or a threat against the United States of America. The Sudan has always denounced terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the basis of lofty principles of Islam, and humanitarian principles, particularly condemning the abominable crime committed in the territory of two friendly States, Kenya and Tanzania, which caused the death of a number of Africans and United States citizens; the Sudan announced its readiness to cooperate with those two friendly African States to identify the perpetrators of this crime and bring them to justice. In spite of that and even though the investigations have still not been completed, the United States of America has suddenly launched an unjustified terrorist attack on innocent and defenceless citizens in the Sudan, and on the modest infrastructure which they had built up to combat disease and poverty.

9. The Sudan regards these acts of terrorist aggression as a betrayal of those innocent victims and their families; it is a desperate attempt by the faltering United States leadership to distract attention from its mendacity and the moral

scandals to which the people of the United States, and the people of the whole world, have been witness. The United States administration has fabricated new lies, the product of a sick imagination, and has aimed at imaginary targets, causing innocent victims, instead of displaying wisdom and behaving fairly and rationally to pursue and discover those responsible for the crimes in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Lying has become a characteristic feature of the United States administration, but it has overstepped the limits by threatening world peace and targeting innocent people both in the developing countries and other countries, which is an affront to the human conscience.

10. On this basis, the Sudan requests the Security Council to take its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations by condemning this barbarous and iniquitous aggression and holding the United States of America responsible for all the material damage and human casualties of this aggression and to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent any repetition. Accordingly, the Sudan requests you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to look into this aggression and to send a technical mission of inquiry to establish the facts of the United States allegations and to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that there is no recurrence and to preserve the security and peace of my country.

11. I assure you once again of our readiness to provide the Council with all data and information that it may need to study this matter in all its aspects.

(Signed) Gobrial RORIC

Enclosure

[Original: English]

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

S/AC.25/1998/986/OC.1401
OC. ONE FOUR ZERO ONE

13 January 1998
NOT VALID AFTER 12 July 1998

Sir,

In reply to your communication dated 23/12/97 (S/AC.25/1998/986/Comm.1401, ref. SUGA.1-1/4/986/NO.2), I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has been duly notified of the intention to send the following shipment of supplies through the border crossing point/port of Trebil to Iraq:

Line Item Number	HS Tariff Code	GOODS TO BE SHIPPED	Quantity	Unit Of Measure
1	0	SHIFZOLE 2.5% (ALBNDAZOLE 2.5% FOR LEVAMISOLE) 1LITRE/BOTT	100,000	BOTTLE

The exporter is eligible for payment from the Iraq account as the financing arrangements specified in your communication appear to be consistent with the procedures adopted by the Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995).

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

António Monteiro
Chairman
Security Council Committee
established by resolution 661(1990)
concerning the situation between
Iraq and Kuwait

His Excellency
Mr. Elfatih Mohamed Ahmed Erwa
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations